

## pestivirus

A genus of flaviviridae, also known as mucosal disease virus group, which is not arthropod-borne. Transmission is by direct and indirect contact, and by transplacental and congenital transmission. Species include border disease virus, bovine viral diarrhoea virus (diarrhoea virus, bovine viral), and hog cholera virus.

(12 Dec 1998)

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**Previous:** [pestis bubonica](#), [pestis fulminans](#), [pestis major](#), [pestis minor](#), [pestis siderans](#)

**Next:** [pestivirus infections](#), [pestle](#), [PEST sequence](#), [pes valgus](#), [pes varus](#)

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## flaviviridae

<virology> A family of single-stranded RNA-containing viruses that cause haemorrhagic fever in a wide range of mammals and are transmitted by mosquitos and ticks.

(09 Oct 1997)

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**Previous:** [flavin mononucleotide](#), [flavin mononucleotide reductase](#), [flavin nucleotide](#)

**Next:** [flaviviridae infections](#), [flavivirus](#), [flavivirus infections](#)

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## respiratory syncytial virus

<virology> This RNA virus is a member of the Paramyxoviridae family and is a major pathogen in the upper and lower respiratory tract in both infants and younger children.

Respiratory syncytial virus manifestations include bronchiolitis, pneumonia and croup.

Acronym: RSV

(27 Sep 1997)

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**Previous:** [respiratory region of tunica mucosa of nose](#), [respiratory scleroma](#), [respiratory sound](#), [respiratory sounds](#)

**Next:** [respiratory syncytial virus, bovine](#), [respiratory syncytial viruses](#)

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**dengue fever -->**

## **dengue haemorrhagic fever**

<[microbiology](#)> A tropical disease caused by dengue virus (Arbovirus), that is transmitted by the bite of an infected mosquito of the genus Aedes).

Four severity grades of the illness are seen: grade I (fever and constitutional symptoms), grade II (grade I plus spontaneous bleeding of skin, gums or gastrointestinal tract), grade III (grade II plus agitation and circulatory failure) and grade IV (profound shock). Grade I infection is seen most frequently in world travelers, where it is usually self-limited and rarely fatal. The other grades are referred to as dengue haemorrhagic fever and are often fatal. Dengue haemorrhagic fever appears to be an infection by one of the other dengue viruses. Prior immunity to a different dengue virus type appears to be important in the development of the more serious haemorrhagic form. Vaccines are available. Protection from mosquitoes is an important preventive measure.

(27 Sep 1997)

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**Previous:** [dendrometer](#), [dendron](#), [dendrotoxin](#), [denervate](#), [denervation](#), [dengue](#), [dengue fever](#)

**Next:** [dengue shock syndrome](#), [dengue virus](#), [Denhardt's solution](#), [denial](#)

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## influenza virus

<organism, virology> Member of the Orthomyxoviridae that causes influenza in humans. There are three types of influenza virus.

Each type of virus has a stable nucleoprotein group antigen common to all strains of the type, but distinct from that of the other type; each also has a mosaic of surface antigens (haemagglutinin and neuraminidase) which characterise the strains and which are subject to variations of two kinds: 1) a rather continual drift that occurs independently within the haemagglutinin and neuraminidase antigens; 2) after a period of years, a sudden shift (notably in type A virus of human origin) to a different haemagglutinin or neuraminidase antigen. The sudden major shifts are the basis of subdivisions of type A virus of human origin.

Type A causes the world wide epidemics (pandemics) of influenza and can infect other mammals and birds.

Type B only affects humans.

Type C causes only a mild infection.

Types A and B virus evolve continuously, resulting in changes in the antigenicity of their spike proteins, preventing the development of prolonged immunity to infection. The spike proteins, external haemagglutinin and neuraminidase have been studied as models of membrane glycoproteins.

Strain notations indicate type, geographic origin, year of isolation, and, in the case of type A strains, the characterizing subtypes of haemagglutinin and neuraminidase antigens (e.g., A/Hong Kong/1/68 (H3 N2); B/Hong Kong/5/72).

(08 Mar 2000)

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**Previous:** [influenza meningitis](#), [influenza nostras](#), [influenza type a](#), [influenza vaccine](#)

**Next:** [influenzavirus a, b](#), [influenzavirus c](#), [influenza viruses](#)

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## Retroviridae

<virology> Viruses with a single stranded RNA genome (Class VI). On infecting a cell the virus generates a DNA replica by action of its virally coded reverse transcriptase. Oncovirinae are one of three subclasses of retroviruses, the others being Lentivirinae and Spumavirinae.

See: [retroviral vector](#).

(18 Nov 1997)

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**Previous:** [retrovaccination](#), [retroversioflexion](#), [retroversion](#), [retroverted](#), [retroviral vector](#)

**Next:** [retroviridae infections](#), [retroviridae proteins](#)

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## retrovirus

<virology> Any virus in the family Retroviridae that has RNA as its nucleic acid and uses the enzyme reverse transcriptase to copy its genome into the DNA of the host cells chromosomes. Many cancers in vertebrates are caused by retroviruses.

(09 Oct 1997)

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**Previous:** [retroviridae infections](#), [retroviridae proteins](#), [retroviridae proteins, oncogenic](#)

**Next:** [retroviruses, simian](#), [retroviruses type b, mammalian](#)

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## coronavirus

<virology> A genus of pleomorphic viruses which look like coronas or halos when viewed with a microscope. It is the single genus of the family Coronaviridae. Members of Coronavirus cause hepatitis (inflammation of the liver) in mice, gastroenteritis (inflammation of the digestive system) in pigs, and respiratory infections in birds and people.

(09 Oct 1997)

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**Previous:** [corona seborrheica](#), [corona veneris](#), [Coronaviridae](#), [coronaviridae infections](#)

**Next:** [coronavirus](#), [bovine](#), [coronavirus](#), [canine](#), [coronavirus](#), [human](#)

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